Department of State

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to A. L. PRICE.

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.---NO. 21. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1849. | WHOLE NO. 229.

Terms for Advertising.

For square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One	quare one insertion,		$ 50
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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 3 or 12 months, cash in advance.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Breed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and loses every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
Ros't G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANFORD & SMITH.)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
ept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT. KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

Law Notice.
THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.
EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
***Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.
The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.
N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

REMOVAL.
I have removed from the store occupied by me last year, and can now be found two doors North, at the store recently occupied by J. C. Latta, Lord's buildings. WM A GWYER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops*, which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business. JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.
July 21—[45-tf

Notice.
THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.
The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best
SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES
ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.
10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.
CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Chronic Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.*
Spitting Blood.
New-York, April 29, 1847.
Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-s'.
Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.
James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:
Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.
Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, after having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August* 13, 1847.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.
Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.
To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.
Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.
Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.
This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.
Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complain's of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.
Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.
Three Children.
DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.
Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.
We the undersigned, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.
Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.
Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

HALF RICE.
Tierces of half and small Rice in store, and for sale at lowest market price, by
D1] WM A GWYER.

$35 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of last August, his negro man JACK. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim built, dark complected, and is about 21 years old. He is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of South Washington. He formerly belonged to Mr. LOTT CROOM. The above reward of Thirty Five Dollars will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State, so that his owner can get him again.
The subscriber will also give $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro. JOHN RAMSEY.
Dec. 15, 1848—[14-8t

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 16, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co., OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!
HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.
Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.
I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.
THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.
Also, *Harness* of every description.
All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.
N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.
N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,
WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, REINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Patent medicines, Garden seeds, Lamp Oil, &c. &c., always on hand, as may be seen in other parts of the paper, and for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

VARNISH.
Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between Owen Holmes and John R. Hawes, under the name of Holmes & Hawes, is this day dissolved.
JOHN R. HAWES.
Nov. 13th, 1848—[10

FISH ROE.
5 Kegs Fish Roe, for sale at
[Dec 1] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WHITE LEAD.
Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."
Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers. He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.*, and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.
Medical Cases, Dashes of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.
Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in E. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gar.sey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Bleak or white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	
Children's do	
do Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*
Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.
THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:
Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhatany, do veleriau, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pr Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.
Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixt re, Olassnian balsam, Touney's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.
Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, sil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jasmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, amboroisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, beard do, &c.
For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.
Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

FIGS.
30 drums fresh Turkey Figs. For sale at
J12] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

AUCTION SALE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Desirable Residence in the city, valuable Rice Lands and one hundred and fifty-four Negroes.
BY THOMAS M. RUSH.
ON THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the North of the Exchange, without reserve.
That desirable RESIDENCE in New street, a few doors south of Broad-st.; the house contains six square rooms, pantry and two dressing rooms, with double piazzas to the south; the accommodations for servants, horses, &c., are ample, and the lot is commodious.
ALSO,
That valuable and well settled Plantation called HAMPTON, situated in Christ Church Parish, on the borders of St. Thomas', and about 24 miles from the city, containing over three hundred acres of prime rice land, with a large tract of excellent timber and provision lands. Attached to the plantation is a never failing reservoir—there is a comfortable dwelling, negro houses, barn and all other requisite buildings in thorough repair. Persons desirous of visiting either of the above, can do so by applying at the office of T. M. R.
And immediately after, at the same place,
An uncommonly prime gang of one hundred and fifty-four NEGROES, in families, accustomed to the culture of rice and provision crops—among them are carpenters, sawyers, bricklayers, coopers, ploughmen, axemen, boat hands, &c.
Terms—for the Real Estate, one-fourth, cash; balance payable in one, two and three years, secured by bond and mortgage, bearing legal interest, dwelling in the city, to be insured and policy assigned. For the Negroes, one-fourth, cash; balance payable in one, two, three, four and five years, secured by bond and mortgage bearing legal interest, payable annually and approved personal security. Purchasers to pay for papers.
Jan 19, 1849—[19-3t

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!
Just Received and in store, 15 bbls super rectified Whiskey; 5 bbls old Rye Whiskey; Port Madeira, Malaga, and Mamsley Wines; Cognine Brandy. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between PRICE & FULTON, in the publication of the "Wilmington Journal," ceased to exist on the 22d instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. FULTON. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, the surviving partner, who will continue the publication of the "Journal."
Dec 29, 1848] A. L. PRICE.

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.
The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.
The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.
Students will be charged from the time of entrance.
No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.
Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.
Board $6 00 per month—one-half in advance.
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CHEESE &C.
15 boxes super Cheese; 4 casks super Cheese; 2 doz. smoked Tongues; 8 bbls Irish Potatoes; 4 bbls Red Beets; 2 bbls white hominony Beans; 10 bags and 10 boxes Buckwheat; 4 bbls superior Lard; 20 sacks Salt. For sale low for cash.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!
THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Black-smith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.
Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.
He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.
ALSO: ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.
ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style.
In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.
Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

DOMESTIC GOODS.
THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.
Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.
Particular attention will be given to the sale of southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.
J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at my store.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [32-1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.
Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.
The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.
HUTCHINS & MASALON.
January 19, 1849—[19-1yuoo

CLOSE UP.
THE subscribers having all their bills made out up to the 1st day of January, 1849, would request all those indebted to them to come and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given, as CASH is required to purchase cheap goods.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
January 19, 1849—[19-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.
JUST received, a large and well selected assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds.* Also, a small quantity of *Grass Seed.* Warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J26] Druggist and Chemist.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
THE subscriber has determined, positively, to close his business in Wilmington in all this Spring, and offers his large stock of CROCKERY AND GROCERIES for sale at COST.
To any one desiring to enter into business, a good opportunity now offers for purchasing, on favorable terms, the entire stock in trade.
From this date, all sums under $50, cash on delivery; $50 and under $100, 60 days; $100 and under $200, 90 days; $200 and upwards, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes.
His notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of M

MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

The Washington Union, of Sunday morning, contains the full proceedings of the Convention of Southern Members of Congress, from which we extract the following address to the South, reported by Mr. Calhoun, which was adopted by a vote of 42 to 17 :—

THE ADDRESS OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, address you in discharge of what we believe to be a solemn duty, on the most important subject ever presented for your consideration. We allude to the conflict between the two great sections of the Union, growing out of a difference of feeling and opinion in reference to the relation existing between the two races, the European and African, which inhabit the southern section, and the acts of aggression to which it has led.

The conflict commenced not long after the acknowledgment of our independence, and has gradually increased until it has arrayed the great body of the North against the South on this most vital subject. In the progress of this conflict, aggression has followed aggression, and encroachment encroachment, until they have reached a point when a regard for your peace and safety will not permit us to remain longer silent. The object of this address is to give you a clear, correct, but brief account of the whole series of aggression and encroachments on your rights, with a statement of the dangers to which they expose you. Our object in making it is not to cause excitement, but to put you in full possession of all the facts and circumstances necessary to a full and just conception of a deep seated disease, which threatens great danger to you and the whole body politic. We act on the impression that, in a popular government like ours, a true conception of the actual character and state of a disease is indispensable to effecting a cure.

We have made it a joint address, because we believe that the magnitude of the subject required that it should assume the most impressive and solemn form

Not to go further back, the difference of opinion and feeling in reference to the relation between the two races disclosed itself in the convention that framed the constitution, and constituted one of the greatest difficulties in forming it. After many efforts it was overcome by a compromise, which provided, in the first place, that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers; and that, in ascertaining the number of each, five slaves shall be estimated as three. In the next, that slaves escaping into States where slavery does not exist, shall not be discharged from servitude, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom their labor or service is due. In the third place, that Congress shall not prohibit the importation of slaves before the year 1808; but a tax not exceeding ten dollars may be imposed on each imported. And finally, that no capitation or direct tax shall be laid, but in proportion to federal numbers; and that no amendment of the constitution prior to 1808, shall effect this provision, nor that relating to the importation of slaves.

So satisfactory were these provisions, that the second, relative to the delivering up of fugitive slaves, was adopted unanimously, and all the rest, except the third, with almost equal unanimity. They recognise the existence of slavery, and make a specific provision for its protection where it was supposed to be the most exposed. They go further, and incorporate it, as an important element, in determining the relative weight of the several States in the government of the Union, and the respective burden they should bear in laying capitation and direct taxes. It was well understood at the time, that, without them the constitution would not have been adopted by the southern States, and, of course, that they constituted elements so essential to the system that it never would have existed without them. The northern States, knowing all this, ratified the constitution, thereby pledging their faith, in the most solemn manner, sacredly to observe them. How that faith has been kept and that pledge redeemed we shall next proceed to show.

With few exceptions of no great importance, the South had no cause to complain prior to the year 1819—a year, it is to be feared, destined to mark a train of events, bringing with them many, and great, and fatal disasters, on the country and its institutions. With it commenced the agitating debate on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. We shall pass by for the present this question, and others of the same kind, directly growing out of it, and shall proceed to consider the effects of that spirit of discord, which it roused up between the two sections. It first disclosed itself in the North, by hostility to that portion of the constitution which provides for the delivering up of fugitive slaves. In its progress it led to the adoption of hostile acts, intending to render it of non-effect, and with so much success that it may be regarded now as practically expunged from the constitution. How this has been effected will be next explained.

After a careful examination, truth constrains us to say, that it has been by a clear and palpable evasion of the constitution. It is impossible for any provision to be more free from ambiguity or doubt. It is in the following words: "No person held to service, or labor, in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." All is clear. There is not an uncertain or equivocal word to be found in the whole provision.—What shall not be done, and what shall be done, are fully and explicitly set forth. The former provides that the fugitive slave shall not be discharged from his servitude by any law or regulation of the State wherein he is found; and the latter, that he shall be delivered up on claim of his owner.

We do not deem it necessary to undertake to refute the sophistry and subterfuges by which so plain a provision of the constitution has been evaded, and, in effect, annulled. It constitutes an essential part of the constitutional compact, and of course of the supreme law of the land. As such it is binding on all the federal and State governments, the States and the individuals composing them. The sacred obligation of compact, and the solemn injunction of the supreme law, which legislators and judges, both federal and State, are bound by oath to support, all unite to enforce its fulfilment, according to its plain meaning and true intent. What that meaning and intent are, there was no diversity of opinion in the better days of the republic, prior to 1819. Congress, State legislatures, State and federal judges and magistrates, and people, all spontaneously placed the same interpretation on it. During that period none interposed impediments in the way of the owner seeking to recover his fugitive slave; nor did any deny his right to have every proper facility to enforce his claim to have him delivered up. It was then nearly as easy to recover one found in a northern State, as one found in a neighboring southern State. But this has passed away, and the provision is defunct, except perhaps in two States.*

When we take into consideration the importance and clearness of this provision, the evasion by which it has been set aside may fairly be regarded as one of the most fatal blows ever received by the South and the Union. This cannot be more concisely and correctly stated than it has been by two of the learned judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In one of the decisions† Judge Story said: "Historically it is well known that the object of this clause was to secure to the citizens of the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves, as property, in every State of the Union, into which they might escape from the State wherein they were held in servitude." "The full recognition of this right and title was indispensable to the security of this species of property in all the slave-holding States, and, indeed, was so vital to the preservation of their interests and institutions, that it cannot be doubted that it constituted a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union would not have been formed. Its true design was to guard against the doctrines and principles prevalent in the non-slaveholding States, by preventing them from intermeddling with, or restricting, or abolishing the rights of the owners of slaves."

Again. "The clause was therefore of the last importance to the safety and security of the Southern States, and could not be surrendered by them without endangering their whole property in slaves. The clause was accordingly adopted in the constitution by the unanimous consent of the framers of it—a proof at once of its intrinsic and practical necessity.

Again. "The clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive unqualified right on the part of the owner of a slave, which no State law or regulation can in any way regulate, control, qualify, or restrain."

The opinion of the other learned judges was not less emphatic as to the importance of this provision and the unquestionable right of the South under it. Judge Baldwin, in charging the jury, said:‡ "If there are any rights of property which can be enforced; if one citizen have any rights of property which are inviolable under the protection of the supreme law of the State, and the Union, they are those which have been set at nought by some of these defendants. As the owner of property, which he had a perfect right to possess, protect, and take away—as a citizen of a sister State, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of any other States—Mr. Johnson stands before you on ground which cannot be taken from under him—it is the same ground on which the government itself is based. If the defendants can be justified, we have no longer law or government."—Again, after referring more particularly to the provision for delivering up fugitive slaves, he said: "Thus you see, that foundations of the government are laid, and rest on the right of every form; resistance from hostile acts of legislation, intended to baffle and defeat their claims by all sorts of devices, and by interposing every description of impediment—resistance from judges and magistrates—and finally, when all these fail, from mobs composed of whites and blacks, which, by threats or force, rescue the fugitive slave from the possession of his rightful owner. The attempt to recover a slave, in most of the northern States, cannot now be made without the hazard of insult, heavy pecuniary loss, imprisonment, and even of life itself Already has a worthy citizen of Maryland‡ lost his life in making an attempt to enforce his claim to a fugitive slave under this provision.

But a provision of the constitution may be violated indirectly as well as directly, by doing an act in its nature inconsistent with that which is enjoined to be done. Of this form of violation there is a striking instance connected with the provision under consideration. We allude to secret combinations which are believed to exist in many of the northern States, whose object is to entice, decoy, entrap, inveigle, and seduce slaves to escape from their owners, and to pass them secretly and rapidly, by means organized for the purpose, into Canada, where they will be beyond the reach of the provision. That to entice a slave, by whatever artifice, to abscond from his owner into a non-slaveholding State, with the intention to place him beyond the reach of the provision or prevent his recovery, by concealment or otherwise, is as completely repugnant to it as its open violation would be, is too clear to admit of doubt or to require illustration. And yet, as repugnant as these combinations are to the true intent of the provision, it is believed that, with the above exception, not one of the States within whose limits they exist has adopted any measure to suppress them, or to punish those by whose agency the object for which they were formed is carried into execution. On the contrary, they have looked on and witnessed with indifference, if not with secret approbation, a great number of slaves enticed from their owners and placed beyond the possibility of recovery, to the great annoyance and heavy pecuniary loss of the bordering southern States

When we take into consideration the great importance of this provision, the absence of all uncertainty as to its true meaning and intent, the many guards by which it is surrounded to protect and enforce it, and then reflect how completely the object for which it was inserted in the constitution is defeated by these two fold infractions, we doubt, taking all together, whether a more flagrant breach of faith is to be found on record. We know the language we have used is strong, but it is not less true than strong.

There remains to be noticed another class of aggressive acts of a kindred character, but which, instead of striking at an express and specific provision of the constitution, aims directly at destroying the relation between the two races of the south, by means subversive in their tendency of one of the ends for which the constitution was established. We refer to the systematic agitation of the question by the abolitionists; which, commencing about 1835, is still continued in all possible forms. Their avowed intention is to bring about a state of things that will force emancipation on the South. To unite the North in fixed hostility to slavery in the South, and to excite discontent among the slaves with their condition, are among the means employed to effect it. With a view to bring about the former, every means are resorted to in order to render the South, and the relation between the two races there, odious and hateful to the North.

For this purpose societies and newspapers are everywhere established, debating clubs opened, lecturers employed, pamphlets and other publications, pictures and petitions to Congress resorted to, and directed to that single point, regardless of truth or decency; while the circulation of incendiary publications in the South, the agitation of the subject of abolition in Congress, and the employment of emisaries, are relied on to excite discontent among the slaves. This agitation, and the use of these means, have been continued, with more or less activity, for a series of years, not without doing much towards effecting the object intended. We regard both object and means to be aggressive and dangerous to the rights of the South, and subversive, as stated, of one of the ends for which the constitution was established. Slavery is a domestic institution. It belongs to the States, each for itself, to decide whether it shall be established or not; and, if it be established, whether it should be abolished or not. Such being the clear and unquestionable right of the States, it follows necessarily that it would be a flagrant act of aggression on a State, destructive of its rights, and subversive of its independence, for the federal government, or one or more States, or their people, to undertake to force on it the emancipation of its slaves.—But it is a sound maxim in politics, as well as property in slaves. The whole structure must fall by disturbing the corner stone."

These are grave, and solemn, and admonitory words from a high source. They confirm all for which the South has ever contended, as to the clearness, importance, and fundamental character of this provision, and the disastrous consequences which would inevitably follow from its violation. But in spite of these solemn warnings, the violation then commenced, and which they were intended to rebuke, has been fully and perfectly consummated. The citizens of the South, in their attempt to recover their slaves, now meet, instead of aid and co-operation, resistance in law and morals, that no one has a right to do that indirectly which he cannot do directly, and it may be added with equal truth, to aid, or abet, or countenance another in doing it.

* Indiana and Illinois.

† The case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

‡ The case of Johnson vs. Tompkins and others.

‡ Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Md.

But a more direct and palpable violation of the constitution can scarcely be conceived than that which has been committed by the whole North. The constitution expressly declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Honorable and elevated as is the character of a citizen of the United States, there is no privilege or immunity appertaining to it that is not secured to the citizens of the several States. Among the most essential of these privileges and immunities is the right of emigrating with their property into the territories of the United States, and settling there without the forfeiture of any right whatever. Of this right they have been deprived by the whole North, in violation of the plain provisions of the constitution, and in defiance of the solemn protest of the South. Nor have they been content with depriving us of this right, but they have made the most efficient means for the purpose, have been attempting to bring about a state of things to force the Southern States to emancipate their slaves, without any act on the part of any Northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been permitted to pursue their object, and to use whatever means they please; if without aid or countenance, also without resistance or disapprobation. What gives a deeper shade to the whole affair is the fact, that one of the means to effect their object, that of exciting discontent among our slaves, tends directly to subvert what its preamble declares to be one of the ends for which the constitution was ordained and established —"to insure domestic tranquility"—and that in the only way in which domestic tranquility is likely ever to be disturbed in the South. Certain it is, that an agitation so systematic—having such an object in view, and sought to be carried into execution by such means—would, between two independent nations, constitute just cause of remonstrance by the party against which the aggression was directed, and, if not heeded, an appeal to arms for redress. Such being the case where an aggression of the kind takes place among independent nations, how much more aggravated must it be between confederated States, where the Union precludes an appeal to arms, while it affords a medium through which it can operate with vastly increased force and effect? That it would be perverted to such a use, never entered into the imagination of the generation which formed and adopted the constitution; and, if it had been supposed it would, it is certain that the South never would have adopted it.

We now return to the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, and shall proceed to give a brief sketch of the occurrences connected with it, and the consequences to which it has directly led. In the latter part of 1819, the then territory of Missouri applied to Congress, in the usual form, for leave to form a State constitution and government, in order to be admitted into the Union. A bill was reported for the purpose, with the usual provisions in such cases. Amendments were offered, having for their object to make it a condition of her admission, that her constitution should have a provision to prohibit slavery. This brought on the agitating debate which, with the effects that followed, has done so much to alienate the south and north, and endanger our political institutions. Those who objected to the amendments, rested their opposition on the high grounds of the right of self-government. They claimed that a territory, having reached the period when it is proper for it to form a constitution and government for itself, becomes fully vested with all the rights of self government; and that even the condition imposed on it by the federal constitution, relates not to the formation of its constitution and government, but its admission into the Union. For that purpose, it provides as a condition, that the government must be republican.

They claimed that Congress has no right to add to this condition, and that to assume it would be tantamount to the assumption of the right to make its entire constitution and government; as no limitation could be imposed, as to the extent of the right, if it be admitted that it exists at all. Those who supported the amendment denied these grounds, and claimed the right of Congress to impose, at discretion, what conditions it pleased. In this agitating debate, the two sections stood arrayed against each other; the South in favor of the bill without amendment, and the North opposed to it without it. The debate and agitation continued until the session was well advanced; but it became apparent towards the close, that the people of Missouri were fixed and resolved in their opposition to the proposed condition, and that they would certainly reject it, and adopt a constitution without it, should the bill pass with the condition. Such being the case, it required no great effort of mind to perceive, that Missouri once in possession of a constitution and government, not simply on paper, but with legislators elected, and officers appointed, to carry them into effect, the grave questions would be presented, whether she was of right a State or Territory; and, if the latter, whether Congress had the right, and, if the right, the power, to abrogate her constitution, disperse her legislature, and to remand her back to the territorial condition.

These were great, and, under the circumstances, fearful questions—too fearful to be met by those who had raised the agitation.—From that time the only question was how to escape from the difficulty. Fortunately, a means was afforded. A compromise (as it was called) was offered, based on the terms that the North should cease to oppose the admission of Missouri on the grounds for which the South contended, and that the provisions of the ordiance of 1787, for the government of the north-western territory, should be applied to all the territory acquired by the United States from France under the treaty of Louisiana lying north of 36 30, except the portion lying in the State of Missouri. The northern members embraced it; and although not originating with them, adopted it as their own. It was forced through Congress by the almost united votes of the North, against a minority consisting almost entirely of members from the Southern States.

Such was the termination of this, the first conflict, under the constitution, between the two sections, in reference to slavery in connection with the territories. Many hailed it as a permanent and final adjustment that would prevent the recurrence of similar conflicts; but others, less sanguine, took the opposite and more gloomy view, regarding it as the precursor of a train of events which might rend the Union asunder, and prostrate our political system. One of these was the experienced and sagacious Jefferson. Thus far, time would seem to favor his forebodings.—May a returning sense of justice, and a protecting Providence, avert their final fulfillment

For many years the subject of slavery in reference to the territories ceased to agitate the country. Indications, however, connected with the question of annexing Texas, showed clearly that it was ready to break out again, with redoubled violence, on some future occasion. The difference in the case of Texas was adjusted by extending the Missouri compromise line of 36 30, from its terminus, on the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase, to the western boundary of Texas.—The agitation again ceased for a short period.

The war with Mexico soon followed, and that terminated in the acquisition of New Mexico and Upper California, embracing an area equal to about one half of the entire valley of the Mississippi. If to this we add the portion of Oregon acknowledged to be ours by the recent treaty with England, our whole territory on the Pacific and west of the Rocky mountains will be found to be in extent but little less than that vast valley. The near prospect of so great an addition rekindled the excitement between the North and South in reference to slavery in its connection with the territories, which has become, since those on the Pacific were acquired, more universal and intense than ever.

The effects have been to widen the difference between the two sections, and to give a more determined and hostile character to the conflict The North no longer respected the Missouri compromise line, although adopted by their almost unanimous vote. Instead of compromise, they avow that their determination is to exclude slavery from all the territories of the United States, acquired or to be acquired; and of course to prevent the citizens of the Southern States from emigrating with their property in slaves into any of them.—Their object, they allege, is to prevent the extension of slavery, and ours to extend it, thus making the issue between them and us, to be the naked question, shall slavery be extended or not? We do not deem it necessary, looking to the object of this address, to examine the question so fully discussed at the last session, whether Congress has the right to exclude the citizens of the South from immigrating with their property into territories belonging to the confederated States of the Union What we propose in this connexion is,

And yet the abolitionist of the North, openly avowing their intention, and resorting to to make a few remarks on what the North alleges, erroneously, to be the issue between us and them.

So far from maintaining the doctrine which the issue implies, we hold that the federal government has no right to extend or restrict slavery, no more than to establish or abolish it; nor has it any right whatever to distinguish between the domestic institutions of one State or section and another, in order to favor the one, and discourage the other. As the federal representatives of each and all the States, it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, equal and exact justice and favor to all. To act otherwise, to undertake to discriminate between the domestic institutions of one and another, would be to act in total subversion of the end for which it was established—to be the common protector and guardian of all. Entertaining these opinions, we ask not as the North alleges we do, for the extension of slavery. That would make a discrimination in our favor as unjust and unconstitutional as the discrimination they ask against us in their favor It is not for them nor for the federal government to determine whether our domestic institution is good or bad; or whether it should be repressed or preserved. It belongs to us, and us only, to decide such questions. What then we do insist on, is not to extend slavery, but that we shall not be prohibited from immigrating with our property into the Territories of the United States, because we are slaveholders; or, in other words, that we shall not on that account be disfranchised of a privilege possessed by all others, citizens and foreigners, without discrimination as to character, profession, or color. All, whether savage, barbarian, or civilized, may freely enter and remain, we only being excluded.

We rest our claim, not only on the high grounds above stated, but also on the solid foundation of right, justice, and equality.—The territories immediately in controversy—New Mexico and California—were acquired by the common sacrifice and efforts of all the States, towards which the South contributed far more than her full share of men,* to say nothing of money, and is, of course, on every principle of right, justice, fairness, and equality, entitled to participate fully in the benefits to be derived from their acquisition. But as impregnable as is the ground, there is another not less so. Ours is a federal government—a government in which, not individuals, but States, as distinct sovereign communities, are the constituents. To them, as members of the federal Union, the territories belong; and they are hence declared to be territories belonging to the United States. The States, then, are the joint owners. Now, it is conceded by all writers on the subject, that in all such governments their members are all equal—equal in rights and equal in dignity. They also concede that this equality constitutes the basis of such government, and that it cannot be destroyed without changing their nature and character. To their full share in territories declared to belong to them, in common with the other States, would be in derogation of the equality belonging to them as members of a federal Union, and sink them, from being equals, into a subordinate and dependent condition. Such are the solid and impregnable grounds on which we rest our demand to an equal participation in the territories.

But as solid and impregnable as they are in the eyes of justice and reason, they oppose a feeble resistance to a majority determined to engross the whole. At the last session of Congress, a bill was passed establishing a territorial government for Oregon, excluding slavery therefrom. The President gave his sanction to the bill, and sent a special message to Congress assigning his reasons for doing so. These reasons pre supposed that the Missouri compromise was to be, and would be, extended west of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. And the President intimated his intention in his message to veto any future bill that should restrict slavery south of the line of that compromise Assuming it to have been the purpose and intention of the North to extend the Missouri compromise line as above indicated, the passage of the Oregon bill could only be regarded as evincing the acquiescence of the South in that line. But the developments of the present session of Congress have made it manifest to all that no such purpose of intention now exists with the North to any considerable extent. Of the truth of this, we have ample evidence in what has occurred already in the House of Representatives, where the popular feelings are soonest and most intensely felt.

Although Congress has been in session but little more than one month, a greater number of measures of an aggressive character have been introduced, and they are more dangerous, than have been for years before. And what clearly discloses whence they take their origin, is the fact that they all relate to the territorial aspect of the subject of slavery, or some other of a nature and character intimately connected with it.

The first of this series of aggression is a resolution introduced by a member from Massachusetts, the object of which is to repeal all acts or parts of acts which recognise the existence of slavery, or authorise the selling and disposing of slaves in this District. On question of leave to bring in a bill, the votes stood 69 for and 82 against leave. The next was a resolution offered by a member from Ohio, instructing the committee on territories to report forthwith bills for excluding slavery from California and New Mexico.† It passed by a vote of 107 to 80. That was followed by a bill introduced by another member from Ohio, to take the votes of the inhabitants of this District on the question whether slavery within its limits should be abolished.

The bill provided, according to the admission of the mover, that free negroes and slaves should vote. On the question to lay the bill on the table, the votes stood—for, 106; against, 79. To this succeeded the resolution of a member from New York, in the following words:

"Whereas the traffic now presented in this metropolis of the republic in human beings, as chattles, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country, throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth. Therefore—

"*Resolved*, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District."

On the question of adopting the resolution, the votes stood 98 for, and 88 against. He was followed by a member from Illinois, who offered a resolution for abolishing slavery in the Territories, and all places where Congress has exclusive power of legislation; that is, in all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, purchased by Congress with the consent of the legislature of the State.

This resolution was passed over under the rules of the House without being put to vote.

The votes in favor of these measures were confined to the members from the northern States. True, there are some patriotic members from that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of justice is duly appreciated; who in the progress of the aggressions upon the South have, by their votes, sustained the guarantees of the constitution, and of whom we regret to say many have been sacrificed at home by their patriotic course.

We have now brought to a close a narrative of the series of acts of aggression and encroachment connected with the subject of this address, including those that are consummated and those still in progress. They are numerous, great, and dangerous, and threaten with destruction the greatest and most vital of all the interests and institutions of the South. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there is a single provision, stipulation, or guaranty of the constitution, intended for the security of the South, that has not been rendered almost nugatory. It may even be made a serious question, whether the encroachments already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, end in emancipation, and that at no distant day. But be that as it may, it hardly admits of a doubt that, if the aggressions already commenced in the House, and now in progress, should be consummated, such in the end would certainly be the consequence.

Little, in truth, would be left to be done after we have been excluded from all the territories, including those to be hereafter acquired; after slavery is abolished in this District, and in the numerous places dispersed all over the South, where Congress has the exclusive right of Legislation, and after the other measures proposed are consummated. Every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition at pleasure in the States themselves. This District, and all places over which Congress has exclusive power of legislation, would be asylums for fugitive slaves, where as soon as they place their feet, they would become, according to the doctrines of our northern assailants, free; unless there should be some positive enactments to prevent it.

Under such a state of things the probability is, that emancipation would soon follow, without any final act to abolish slavery. The depressing effects of such measures on the white race at the South, and the hope they would create in the black of a speedy emancipation, would produce a state of feeling inconsistent with the much longer continuance of the existing relations between the two — But be that as it may, it is certain, if emancipation did not follow, as a matter of course, the final act in the States would not be long delayed. The want of constitutional power would oppose a feeble resistance. The great body of the North is united against our peculiar institution. Many believe it to be sinful, and the residue, with inconsiderable exceptions, believe it be wrong.

Such being the case, it would indicate a very superficial knowledge of human nature, to think that, after aiming at abolition systematically for so many years, and pursuing it with such unscrupulous disregard of law and constitution, the fanatics who have led the way and forced the great body of the North to follow them, would, when the finishing stroke only remained to be given, voluntarily suspend it, or permit any constitutional scruples or considerations of justice to arrest it. To these may be added an aggression, though not yet commenced, long meditated and threatened—to prohibit what the abolitionists call the internal slave trade, meaning thereby the transfer of slaves from one State to another, from whatever motive done, or however effected Their object would seem to be to render them worthless, by crowding them together where they are, and thus hasten the work of emancipation. There is reason for believing that it will soon follow those now in progress, unless, indeed, some decisive step should be taken in the meantime to arrest the whole.

The question then is, will the measures of aggression proposed in the House be adopted? They may not, and probably will not be this session. But when we take into consideration that there is a majority now in favor of one of them, and a strong minority in favor of the other, as far as the sense of the House has been taken; that there will be in all probability a considerable increase in the next Congress of the vote in favor of them, and that it will be largely increased in the next succeeding Congress, under the census to be taken next year, it amounts almost to a certainty that they will be adopted, unless some decisive measure is taken in advance to prevent it.

But, if even these conclusions should prove erroneous—if fanaticism and the love of power should, contrary to their nature, for once respect constitutional barriers, or if the calculations of policy should retard the adoption of these measures, or even defeat them altogether, there would be still left one certain way to accomplish their object, if the determination avowed by the North to monopolize all the territories, to the exclusion of the South, should be carried into effect. That of itself would, at no distant day, add to the North a sufficient number of States to give her three-fourths of the whole; when, under color of an amendment of the constitution, she would emancipate our slaves, however opposed it might be to its true intent.

Thus, under every aspect, the result is certain, if aggression be not promptly and decidedly met. How it is to be met, it is for you to decide.

Such, then, being the case, it would be to insult you to suppose you could hesitate. To destroy the existing relation between the free and servile races at the South would lead to consequences unparalleled in history. They cannot be separated, and cannot live together in peace or harmony, or to their mutual advantage, except in their present relation. Under any other, wretchedness, and misery, and desolation, would overspread the whole South. The example of the British West Indies, as blighting as emancipation has proved to them, furnishes a very feint picture of the calamities it would bring on the South. The circumstances under which it would take place with us would be entirely different from those which took place with them, and calculated to lead to far more disastrous results. There, the government of the parent country emancipated slaves in her colonial possessions—a government rich and powerful, and actuated by views of policy, (mistaken as they turned out to be,) rather than fanaticism. It was, besides, disposed to act justly towards the owners, even in the act of emancipating their slaves, and to protect and foster them afterwards. It accordingly appropriated nearly $100,000,000 as a compensation to them for their losses under the act, which sum, altho' it turned out to be far short of the amount, was thought at that time to be liberal.

Since the emancipation, it has kept up a sufficient military and naval force to keep the blacks in awe, and a number of magistrates, and constables, and other civil officers, to keep order in the towns and plantations, and enforce respect to their former owners. To a considerable extent, these have served as a substitute for the police formerly kept on the plantations by the owners and their overseers, and to preserve the social and political superiority of the white race. But, notwithstanding all this, the British West India possessions are ruined, impoverished, miserable, wretched, and destined probably to be abandoned to the black race. Very different would be the circumstances under which emancipation would take place with us. If it ever should be effected, it will be through the agency of the federal government, controlled by the dominant power of the Northern States of the confederacy, against the resistance and struggle of the Southern.

It can then only be effected by the prostration of the white race; and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feelings of hostility between them and the North. But the reverse would be the case between the blacks of the South and the people of the North.—Owing their emancipation to them, they would regard them as friends, guardians, and patrons, and centre, accordingly, all their sympathy in them. The people of the North would not fail to reciprocate and to favor them, instead of the whites. Under the influence of such feelings, and impelled by fanaticism and love of power, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken—to raise them to a political and social equality with their former owners, by giving them the right of voting and holding public offices under the federal government. We see the first step toward it in the bill already alluded to—to vest the free blacks and slaves with the right to vote on the question of emancipation in this District.

But when once raised to an equality, they would become the fast political associates of the North, acting and voting with them on all questions, and by this political union between them, holding the white race at the South in complete subjection. The blacks, and the profligate whites that might unite with them, would become the principal recipients of federal offices and patronage, and would, in consequence, be raised above the whites of the South in the political and social scale. We would, in a word, change conditions with them—a degradation greater than has ever yet fallen to the lot of a free and enlightened people, and one from which we could not escape, should emancipation take place, (which it certainly will if not prevented,) but by fleeing the homes of ourselves and ancestors, and by abandoning our country to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery, and wretchedness.

With such a prospect before us, the gravest and most solemn question that ever claimed the attention of a people is presented for your consideration: What is to be done to prevent it? It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is, to give you our opinion.

We, then, are of the opinion that the first and indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which every thing may be, is to be united among yourselves, on this great and vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to it has brought the South, the Union, and our system of government to their present perilous condition. Instead of placing it above all others, it has been made subordinate, not only to mere questions of policy, but to the preservation of party ties and ensuring of party success.

As high as we hold a due respect for these, we hold them subordinate to that and other questions involving our safety and happiness. Until they are so held by the South, the North will not believe that you are in earnest in opposition to their encroachments; and they will continue to follow, one after another, until the work of abolition is finished. To convince them that you are, you must prove by your acts that you hold all other questions subordinate to it. If you become united, and prove yourselves in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause, and to a calculation of consequences; and that may lead to a change of measures and the adoption of a course of policy that may quietly and peaceably terminate the conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in defence of rights involving your all—your property, prosperity, equality, liberty, and safety.

As the assailed, you would stand justified by all laws, human and divine, in repelling a blow so dangerous, without looking to consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose. Your assailants, and not you, would be responsible for consequences.

Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly entreat you *to be united*, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this, we think it would not be proper to go at present

We hope, if you should unite with anything like unanimity, it may of itself apply a remedy to this deep-seated and dangerous disease; but, if such should not be the case, the time will then have come for you to decide what course to adopt.

* Volunteers from the South—Regiments 33
Battalions 14
Companies 12

Total number of volunteers from the South 45,640
Volunteers from the North—Regiments 22
Battalions 2
Companies 12

Total number of volunteers from the North 23,084

Being nearly two on the part of the South to one on the part o the North. But taking into consideration that the population of the North is two-thirds greater than the South, the latter has furnished more than three times her due proportion of volunteers.

† Since reported to the House.

CAPTIONS.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed by the Legislature of North Carolina at the Session of 1848-'49.

1. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company. [Provides for a Rail Road from Goldsborough, in Wayne County, by way of Raleigh and Salisbury to the town of Charlotte, capital stock of the Company to be three millions of dollars—two millions to be subscribed by the State, and one million by individuals. The State's part of the subscription to be raised by the Treasurer's issuing certificates, binding and pledging the State for the payment of the principal of said debt to be redeemable at the end of thirty years; and said certificates of debt not in any event to be put in market below par. As soon as the sum of one million of dollars have been subscribed, the subscribers shall be incorporated into a Company, and the Stockholders shall meet at Salisbury to elect Directors and enact bye-laws for the government of said Company. The affairs of the Company to be managed by a board of twelve Directors—to be appointed by the State and the Stockholders in proportion to their stock subscribed. It is further provided, that for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to put the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in good order, books shall be opened at various points; and when the sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed and expended on this Road, in laying it down with heavy T iron, &c., then one half of said Road, with all the property appertaining to it, shall be transferred to said subscribers, and the Stockholders and obligors of the said Road shall be forever discharged from all liability to the State. And if the said subscribers shall fail to accept the conditions of this act, and comply with it, in that case then all the benefits of said act shall be granted to other persons, who shall be a body corporate as said subscribers would have been. Provision is also made in certain contingencies, for extending the Gaston Road to Weldon.—Said bill also appropriates $40,000 for improving Neuse river, and $25,000 for Tar river; but said money not to be paid out until operations have been commenced on the North Carolina Rail Road. And all the works hereby provided for, must be commenced within three years, and finished in ten, or the charter will be forfeited.]

2. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. [Provides for a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury—capital stock of the Company to be two hundred thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each; the State to take three-fifths, and individuals the remaining sum.—The affairs of the Company to be managed by a President and nine Directors; and if the present capital shall be found insufficient, the said President and Directors are authorized to receive additional subscriptions to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, but the State to subscribe no more than three-fifths. Toll gates to be erected and tolls collected, but the profits of said Company not to exceed twenty per cent. in any one year. The President and Directors to render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursement to the annual meeting of the stockholders and to the Governor of the State; and the Governor be authorized to appoint one or more persons to reptesent the State in the annual meetings of said Company.]

3. An act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear, to the Bank of the State, and other debts due on account of endorsements by the State on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. [Authorizes the Treasurer of the State to issue certificates of debt for a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, binding the State to pay at the expiration of ten years from and after the date on which such certificates shall be issued. It is also provided that nothing in this Act shall be so considered as to give any authority for the Governor and Council hereafter to borrow money for the repairs of said Road, &c.]

4. An act to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the insane in North Carolina. [Provides for a tax of one and three-fourths of a cent on every hundred dollar's valuation of land, and five and a quarter cents on the poll, to be levied for the space of four years, to raise the money to construct and furnish said building—the country Courts during said time to have power to make a proportionate reduction of the poor tax in their respective counties. The supplemental bill to this act locates this Institution within three miles of the City of Raleigh.]

5. An act to extend the time for registering grants mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift.

6. An act extending the time of perfecting titles to land in this State. [Extends the time of perfecting titles to 1851 to such as have made no entries since 1840, and extends the time of payments to 1851 o those who have made entries since 1843.]

7. An act to unite the Roanoke Railroad Company and the Sea Board and Roanoke Railroad Company into one. [Provides to increase the capital stock of said Companies to $1,500,000 at the discretion of the Stockholders—allows two years to commence the work for uniting said Roads and no longer, from the 1st day of January next.]

8. An act to amend the 46th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Forcible Entry and Detainer."

9. An act to amend an act entitled "an act concerning Weights and Measures, adopted by Resolution of Congress as Standards throughout the United States. Ratified the 7th of January, 1849." [Provides that newly erected and unsupplied counties be furnished with standards.]

10. An act more effectually to suppress the traffic with slaves, and amendatory of the 74th section of the 34th chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled crimes and punishments.

11. An act to provide for the settlement of estates in the hands of Executors and Administrators, and for the relief of the same.

12. A bill to regulate the duties of Sheriffs.

13. An act to exempt the Wardens of the Poor in the several counties in this State from military duty.

14. An act to authorize the Inspection of Provisions. (Gives to the country courts the power of appointing an Inspector of Provisions and forage.)

15. An act to facilitate the taking of depositions of witnesses in this State to be read in suits pending in the courts of other States. [Provides for the paying mileage to witnesses as in other cases of suits pending in this State.]

16. An act to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line. (Provides that all the bonds due the State for the sales of Cherokee lands, and all judgments rendered on such bounds; together with all the lands sold and unsold, when the purchase money has not been paid, in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, and Haywood, shall be pledged for building said Road until said Road is completed. The contracts for the building of said Road to be in lots of one mile each, to be let out to the lowest bidder; and when said Road is completed, or twenty miles therefore, the Governor shall cause toll gates to be erected thereon, and the tolls collected shall go into the State Treasury. All laborers subject to work on public Roads, living within two miles of said Road, shall be required to perform six days labor in each year on said Road; and no one shall be subject to pay tolls on said Road at any gate in the country in which he resides, or within twenty miles of his residence. And it is also expressly provided, that the portion of said Road from the Georgia line to the east side of the Blue Ridge, shall be first made, beginning at the west end.)

17. An act to establish a Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this State. (Provides that seven Directors—to wit—Perrin Busbee Lunn B. Sanders, John H. Bryan, Thos. J. Lemay, William W. Holden, James E. Jordan, and Charles F. Johnson—shall be appointed, and shall be charged generally with the interests of said Institution.—Said Directors to be under the control of the Legislature, and to submit a Report of the condition and prospects of said Institution to each session of that body.)

18 An act to estableh the Bank of Fayetteville. (Capital stock not to exceed $800,000, to be in shares of fifty dollars each Charter runs until 1915. The majority of use is inserted, and said Bank is required to make annual statements of its condition and transactions to the General Assembly. If the Bank should refuse at any time to redeem its notes, said notes shall draw twelve per cent interest per annum from the

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 2, 1849.

☞ As the Carrier of the *Journal* has been very much indisposed the past week, it may be late in the day before our subscribers receive their papers; and in case that any should fail to get them at all, they will please to signify it by calling at our office.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The various contradictory rumors concerning the fate of the bill introduced by the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the Senator from this County, to establish a Rail Road from Goldsborough to the extreme Western part of the State, with liberal appropriations for various other sections of the State, and which have alternately filled the public with hope and fear, have at length assumed a definite and authentic shape. We now announce its success in both branches of our Legislature. The State is to subscribe two millions of dollars to the work, and individuals are required to make up one million. The bill had previously passed the House, as stated in our last paper, and it has since passed the Senate, by the *casting vote of the Speaker*, Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, the Democratic member from Caswell.

Thus has been achieved the passage of a measure, the most important, by far, to the interests of the whole State, which has been, or probably will be, for many years, proposed. While to the influence of Democratic members may fairly be ascribed its introduction, and the vote which secured its final passage, it is peculiarly gratifying to state that the result is attributable in no small degree to the exertions of leading men in both parties. Dobbin and Stanly in the House, Ashe and Woodfin in the Senate, will share with each other the honor of being its advocates.

But while such is the case, no little credit seems particularly due to our own distinguished Senator, who after, and notwithstanding the decisive defeat of another scheme, introduced under the highest official sanction, and when the friends of Internal Improvement had already in contemplation the propriety of a called session, succeeded so admirably by this bill in reconciling the views of members, and by judicious modifications and liberality, applied to various sections, brought them to join at last for the good of the whole.

The people of the West have now, it is hoped, reason to be satisfied of the friendly disposition of the East towards them. In fact, such seems to have been the cause for the feeling evinced in the passage of the bill securing relief to the Wilmington & Raleigh Road.

These measures promise the dawn of a new era to North Carolina. The people seem to be awaking at last to a sense of the necessities of their position, and their representatives are taking advantage of it for the perfection of a general system of Internal Improvement, commensurate with the wants and requirements of the State.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body adjourned on Monday last, after a session of 71 days, having passed 29 public acts, and 128 private acts, besides a number of resolutions, &c.

We had the pleasure on Tuesday of taking by the hand our worthy Commoner, N. N. NIXON, Esq. Mr. N looks remarkably well after so long and laborious a session as that just concluded, and he will of course now soon recover all his accustomed health and vivacity. As one of our immediate representatives, we are pleased that the opportunity has been so often afforded him of rendering various and important services in the Legislature, and particularly in the cause of Internal Improvements, of which, with his worthy colleague, T. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., he has been always a firm, judicious, and consistent advocate.

The day will come yet, when, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings which these gentlemen and their associates have endeavored to secure to North Carolina, that it will be a proud designation to have been of the Legislature of '48–'49, and to have acted and voted in the spirit becoming the representatives of an enlightened and awakened constituency.

MESSRS. WADDELL AND BERRY.

The committee of the N. C. Senate, to whom was referred the matter of the election contested between these two gentlemen, have, through their chairman, Mr. BOWERS, accorded the seat to Mr. BERRY, the sitting member. Excluding the votes of *Bargainers, Trustees*, and *Cestuis que trust*, whose votes the Supreme Court have decided illegal, the vote for BERRY was 736, and for WADDELL 731. BERRY's majority 5 votes. The report of the minority, signed by Mr. GILMER, based upon the same calculations, gives Mr. WADDELL the seat by a majority of 8 votes, and they allege that there were eight or nine illegal votes allowed for BERRY. The whole of the evidence has not been furnished us, and we are accordingly at a loss properly to decide between the disputants The question will now come before the Senate, but we hope will not be entertained to the prejudice of other matters far more important.

WHO ARE LEGAL VOTERS?—The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in answer to certain queries propounded them by the Senate, have decided that it is the possession of the land, and not ownership simply, which entitles the citizen to vote for Senator, and accordingly *Bargainors, Trustees*, and *Cestuis que trust*, not in possession, are not entitled under the constitution.

The letter of Mr. Chief Justice RUFFIN, conveying their decision, and reviewing the whole doctrine, is highly creditable to the learning and abilities of that eminent Jurist.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. N. N Nixon, of this County, and J. F. Spicer, of Onslow, for copies of the Captions of the Laws, &c., passed during the recent session of the Legislature. In order to present our readers with such of the Captions, as we think of interest to them, we have been necessarily obliged to omit our usual synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature.

We learn verbally that an Act to extend the limits of the Town of Wilmington, passed both houses without opposition. This has not been mentioned in the Caption furnished us.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In reply to the proposal of the New York Paper Hanging Manufacturing Company, we beg leave to refer them to our terms, which will be found on the first page.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body have closed. The address reported by Mr. Calhoun, and adopted by a vote of 42 to 17, we spread before our readers in another column, presuming that it will prove interesting. The substitute proposed by Mr. Berrien was rejected by a vote of 34 to 27. The address of Mr. B. is, however, nearly identical in words and sentiment, the difference being in the greater mildness and conciliation of its general tone and structure. The address of Mr. B. was farther intended for the whole Union, while that of Mr. C. is directed to the People of the South only. Although we think with the *Union*, that the action of the Southern members was proper and judicious, still it would have been perhaps wiser, in view of the necessity of perfect unanimity, to have given the address as little of a sectional character as could well be done, consistently with its avowed aim and object.

The subject has lost much interest, however, by the promptness with which the more sober and reflecting have acted in endeavoring to remove all cause of dissension. We may yet, perhaps, indulge the hope that those of our Northern brethren, whose systematic attempts for a series of years have done so much to endanger the Union, will now see that the agitation of this question is calculated to lead to the most unfortunate results. It may well "give them pause," when so large and respectable a portion of the Southern members of Congress have recommended the attention of their constituents to their successive insults and aggressions, and that the history of the question is so faithfully preserved.

THE MANCHESTER ROAD.

We understand from the Resident Engineer, Mr. Fleming, that the Directors mean to signalize the beginning of the new road *at this end*, to connect with the works now in progress at the other, by associating it with the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and the battle of Buena Vista. It is to be stipulated in the contract that the first spadeful of earth at this end shall be removed on the 22d February next. We respectfully suggest to the parties concerned, that so important an event should not be suffered to pass in silence. There ought to be a public celebration in its honor. Nothing could be more appropriate.

☞ We understand that contracts have been let out on favorable terms, for grading 15 miles of this end of the Manchester Road, commencing at Brunswick River. Mr. J. BALLARD, for himself, and Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and others, are the contractors.

☞ We learn that the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company have separated the office of General Agent and Secretary and Treasurer, and have elected J. M. TIMMONS, of Darlington District, S. C., General Agent, and JOHN MCRAE, Jr., of Wilmington, Secretary and Treasurer. The offices are located at Marion Court House, South Carolina.

MAIL ROUTE TO MARION, S. C.

A memorial was circulated in the beginning of the present week, for signatures, in Wilmington, to the Postmaster General, asking the opening of a new mail route from Wilmington to Marion Court-House, S. C., via Whitesville and Fair Bluff, in consequence of the greatly increased correspondence between this place and the upper districts of South Carolina, and in anticipation of the still larger increase which will follow the erection of the Manchester Road, now in progress. The distance is only 90 miles, and takes up 15 days sometimes, when it ought to be traversed by a regular stage in two days.

☞ Mr. WILLIAMS' speech, in reply to Mr. RAYNER, of Hertford, in the debate upon the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Relief Bill, shall have a place in our columns next week. The speech was not received in time for publication to-day.

SWAMP LANDS.

These Lands, by a recent act, were authorized to be drained, and a few hundred dollars appropriated for the purpose. We see by the last report of the Literary Board, that at a recent sale of Swamp Lands in Hyde county, two tracts near the Pungo Lake, heretofore almost valueless, sold for $10 an acre. A Turnpike Road has been commenced through them, which will greatly enhance their value. The Report recommends that the Road be continued, and the land brought in market.

THE TONNAGE LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Appeals in South Carolina have, as we learn from the Charleston *Courier*, decided that the duty of 1½ cents per ton heretofore levied on the mail boats between Wilmington and that place is illegal and unconstitutional. The duty was first levied in 1840. The Company paid it until recently, when, acting under advice, they resisted the payment. Suit was instituted, and the decision was for the law; an appeal was taken to the higher tribunals which resulted as above stated.

THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has submitted a statement to the House of Representatives, containing the following particulars: The American army, on the 1st of January, 1846, numbered 7,481; and since that time to June 30, 1848, the enlistments amounted to 35,912, making the grand total 43,393. In the States, according to the statement, where the greatest number of men have been recruited, are situated the largest cities of the Union, where vast numbers of emigrants are constantly arriving. Many of them, disappointed in obtaining immediate employment, enter the army, and owing to these causes, one half, if not three-fourths of those who enlist in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, are not native citizens.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT WILMINGTON.

The Committee on Commerce, in Congress, having, on the 25th ult., reported a Resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire and ascertain the terms upon which Marine Hospitals might be erected at Buffalo, Oswego, and Apalachicola, on motion of Mr. MCKAY, of this State, the Resolution was amended, so as to include Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Resolution, with this and other amendments, was then passed. So that at length, through the untiring industry and attention of the distinguished representative from this district, Wilmington may yet have supplied that great desideratum. The want of such an establishment has long been felt, and our citizens will greatly rejoice in its speedy completion.

SOMETHING NEW.

In these dull prosy times, when Editors are scratching their ears and nibbling their pens, in the vain hope of discovering something that will satisfy the cravings of the public stomach, it is really a relief to look over the leaves of a little publication which has just reached us from Baltimore, containing the call of a CONVENTION OF MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, at Baltimore, for Tuesday, March 6, 1849.

The call is signed by a Committee of the Inventors and Mechanics Institute of Baltimore, and is addressed to "all benevolent capitalists, inventors, and philanthropic persons," in one of which divisions we presume ourselves to be classified; but whether rich, ingenious, or good natured, does not appear.

This paper is rather too long for publication in our columns, but will be exhibited to any person who may feel disposed to aid the Committee in their very laudable enterprise.

The object of the proposed Convention is principally to devise some common system or union among the Inventors and Patentees of the United States for mutual benefit. Funds are to be raised by contribution among the members of the Union for the promotion of the Arts generally—for the purchase of a Library for an annual national exhibition—the establishment of a school, warehouse, and workshops, together with affording sustenance and materials to worthy inventors.

This is a rapid sketch of the plan proposed by the "NATIONAL ARTS INSTITUTE," from which one will at once see that, if successful, many great and singular advantages will be derived by the public.

☞ The Plank Road bill providing for the construction of a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury, has, we learn, become a law. The Central Rail Road bill, the passage of which is detailed in another column, contains an appropriation of $120,000 on the part of the State in aid of its construction.

CHARLES MULLER,

Pianist to King of Hanover, and Duke of Kemberge, will make his first appearance in this place on Tuesday or Wednesday next.—He will remain but one night, previous to his departure for the North. Due notice will be given of the time and place of his performance.

THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER!

In the following spirited manner, the *Raleigh Register* of the 27th instant, details the scene in the Capitol on the passage of the Central Rail Road bill, and pays a well merited tribute to the firmness and patriotism of the Speaker of the Senate:—

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

The Great Central Rail Road Bill Passed!!

We have the glorious heart-cheering news to communicate to-day, that the Central Rail Road Bill passed its third reading in the Senate, on Thursday evening, by the casting vote of the Speaker!

This is glory enough for one day. Every intelligent North Carolinian will rejoice at this result. The hope may now be indulged that the State will be redeemed from the thraldom of sloth and poverty. If this beneficent measure had been defeated, North Carolina would have lost almost every claim to the respect of enlightened communities, and many of her intelligent and enterprising citizens would have abandoned her in a body.

Great credit is due to the Speaker for the noble part he has acted, and we are sure that his independent and patriotic course will be appreciated by every generous breast, without reference to political predilections. We were particularly struck with his dignity and firmness at the moment of announcing the result of the vote, and of deciding the question in the affirmative.

The moment was one of intense interest.—The audience generally were ignorant of the views of the Speaker, and when he had announced that the Yeas were 22, Nays 22, the stillness was death-like, until the magical words, "the Chair decides in the affirmative," relieved suspense. The applause which succeeded was deafening, and it was some minutes before order could be restored.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, passed its 3d reading in the House of Commons on Thursday night.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are due to Messrs. Brogden, of Wayne, and Williams, of New Hanover, for valuable public documents.

Hon. Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, who has not taken his seat in the Senate thus far at this session, is detained at home by indisposition.

Mr. Clay has accepted the nomination of Senator from the Legislature of Kentucky.

The city of Savannah is about to subscribe $250,000 to the stock of the South Western Rail Road.

☞ The Orange contested election, was brought to a close in the Legislature on Friday last, and the seat awarded to JOHN BERRY, Esqr., the sitting member.

PATENTS.—From an elaborate statement prepared by the Commissioner of the Patent Office, we gather the following items of information:—The total number of patents granted by the United States from the year 1790 to 1847, was 14,015; New-England States 4,641, Northern States 11,606, and Southern States 2,409.

LARGE TURNEPS.

We are indebted to our esteemed friend, Richard M. Bourdeaux, Esq., of Rocky Point, New Hanover county, for three *small* specimens of his crop of Turneps, weighing together 20 pounds. The largest weighed 9 pounds, after being out of the ground several days.—Mr. B. also sent us a *small* Radish, weighing 5½ pounds. Our friend "Chinkapin," in Onslow county, must try again.

For the Journal.

Onslow County, Jan. 27, 1849.

Mr. Editor:

A large Turnep was exhibited at Cox & Gurganus's Store, a short time since: a common winter Turnep, grown on the farm of Jas. Judge, of this neighborhood, weighing 8 lbs. one ounce and a half, and measuring 33 inches in circumference. Turnep raisers, beat this if you can. CHINKAPIN.

☞ Hon. J. P. WALKER, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, has been re-elected to the Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Col. Crogan of the U. S. Army, died at New Orleans on the 8th inst., after a short illness. The Army had no soldier more gallant than he, and the country no braver officer. Since his gallant defence of Fort Sandusky at 19 years of age, his fame has been that of the country's.

At the last business meeting of the American Colonization Society, Henry Clay was re-elected President, a list of sixty-three Vice Presidents, and the old Board of Trustees.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Canada, arrived at New York on Monday morning last, bringing 14 days later news from Europe. We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun for the Steamer's news.

Commercial affairs in England were quite encouraging, and a good business anticipated during the present spring. Money was easy, and discounts making at 2½ a 3½ per cent.

The very latest News by Express and Telegraph, up to the Moment of the Steamer Canada's Departure.

PARIS, Friday, 12th January, 12 M. The President of the Republic has determined that the candidates for the Vice Presidency shall be M. Odilon Barrot, M. Abbottucci, and M. Bonla de Lavinthe. The former will undoubtedly be chosen by the Assembly. M. Dufarre, it is said, will succeed Odilon Barrot as Minister of Justice.

French 5 per cents are quoted at 75 f.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday morning, 13th.—We learn from Paris that the movement in favor of dissolving the National Assembly meets with much favor, and, at a meeting of one of the clubs last evening, it was asserted, upon authority, that Lamartine approved and would support the measure for an immediate dissolution of that Assembly he lately took so much pride in constructing.

The collision foreshadowed between the coordinate departments of the President and the Assembly, which is perceived by Lamartine to be inevitable, has induced him to take this step.

Austria.—We learn from Austria that Pest has surrendered to Windesgratz.

Rome.—It is said, on the authority of the ministerial circle in Paris, that an intervention in behalf of the Pope will be immediately made by the great Catholic powers of Europe.

Ireland.—We learn by special express from Dublin that there has been no trial of Duffy. The judge has declared that only two-count indictments were had, and that he could not be tried for any treason or felloneous publication issued after his arrest.

On Tuesday next the judges will pronounce judgment on the writ of error brought by O'Brien, Meagher and others. It is said that the judges will be equally divided on the occasion.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—The cotton market for week ending on the 5th instant shows an advance of ⅛d., and even ¼d. in American descriptions, with considerable speculations during the week. During week ending 13th, speculations abated, and prices slightly gave way. The highest business last week compared with to-day, was about ⅛d. above present quotations. Fair Orleans is quoted at 4⅜ a 4¾d.; Mobile 4¼d. a 4¾d; Georgia, bowed, 4⅛d. a 4⅜d. Sales during first week 44,059—second week 26,610.

Rice market continues steady. Good to fine Carolina dressed 19s. to 21s. Spirits of turpentine are in better demand at 32s.

Breadstuffs.—Flour U. S. sweet 27s. a 27s. 6d.; Indian corn 29s. a 33s. Indian meal 14s. 3d. a 15s. 9d. Wheat U. States red 6s. 10d a 7s 2d.; white 7s. 4d a 7s. 9d

Iron.—The market for iron is brisk, with full prices.

Lard.—American, fine leaf, in kegs, 35s. to 36s; do in barrels 34s a 34s. 6d.

Pork.—American, in bbls. prime, new mess 40s. to 50s.; old do. 40s. to 52s. Bacon, new long middles, free of bone, in salt, 40s. to 43s. Cheese—fine, 42s. to 44s.

30TH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

In our last paper, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress was brought up to the 22d January.

In the *Senate*, on Tuesday, 23d, nothing of general interest transpired.

In the *House*, the general appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, several amendments adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

In the *Senate*, on Wednesday, January 24, Mr Douglass' bill to establish a State government in California, was debated, and referred to a select committee. The bill to reduce Postage, occupied the balance of the day.

In the *House*, a bill to extend the Revenue laws over California, was debated at considerable length.

In the *Senate*, on Thursday, Jan. 25, nothing of public interest transpired.

In the *House*, Mr. Hunt, from the committee on commerce, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the most suitable sites for marine hospitals at Buffalo, Oswego, Apalachicola, Galveston, Detroit, Wilmington, N. C., Newport, R. I., Erie, Pa.—Mr. McKay introduced a bill to authorise the coining of gold dollars at the U. S. mint. Mr. McKay also introduced three other bills, which were appropriately referred.

In the *Senate*, Friday, Jan. 26. The greater portion of this day's session was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

In the *House*, after some informal business, the House, in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar; more than seventy private bills were reported to the House, which were read a third time and passed.

The *Senate* did not sit on Saturday, January 27.

The *House*, after some routine business, went into committee of the whole, on the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners for the adjustment of claims against the United States, and the committee proceeded to vote on the several amendments heretofore offered to the bill, but without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on Monday, January, 29th, Mr. Douglass, from the select committee to whom had been referred the bill and amendments providing for the admission of California into the Union, reported the bill agreed upon by the committee.

The bill now reported, proposes to strike out of Mr. Douglass' substitute all after the enacting clause. The bill was read and ordered to be printed. The Senate then took up the bill of last session making a grant of land, on certain conditions, to Mr. Whitney, for the construction of a rail road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean. Several amendments were offered, and ordered to be printed. The bill was then made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Panama bill was then taken up. Mr. Dougless offered a substitute, substantially the same as that reported in the House, by Mr. King.

After some conversation between Messrs. Webster, King and Benton, as to the proper order of proceedings on the bill, the amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then informally passed over.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up, in the consideration of which the Senate was occupied for the remainder of the day. Adjourned.

In the *House*, a resolution was adopted, making the bill to establish a branch mint in the city of New York, the special order of the day for the first Tuesday in February next.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Ashmun in the chair, and took up the annual appropriation bill for the support of the military academy.

After debate, the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.

The Committee then took up and considered the Revolutionary and Navy Pension Bills, which were also ordered to be reported to the House.

The Committee then rose, and the three bills named, were read the third time and passed. Adjourned.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES PETTEWAY, as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM F. BURCH, as a candidate for Constable for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS T. MORRIS, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. NATHAN F. BOURDEAUX, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS. F. BROCKET, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Richard H. Jones, Mr. Andrew J. Yopp, to Miss Sarah E. H. Sellers, daughter of the late John A. Sellers.

In Duplin county, on the 14th ult., Mr. Henry Faison, to Miss Martha F. Hicks.

In Beaufort, on the 18th ult., Dr. James B. Emery, of Newbern, to Miss Mary Lane, daughter of Dr. James Manney, of Beaufort.

DIED.

At the Washington Hotel, in this place, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., of consumption, Mr. N. W. Northam, of Johnston county, N. C. We learn that Mr. N. left home about the 18th of January last, with a view of going to Florida, for the purpose of improving his health, but on arriving at Charleston he became too weak to proceed further, and was advised to return home. He reached this place on Saturday last. His friends will no doubt be pleased to learn that every attention was paid to him by our citizens during his sickness here, and that his remains were decently interred on Wednesday last in one of the vaults of the M. E. Church.—*Com.*

In Brunswick county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Margaret Scull, in the 42d year of her age. Mrs. S was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and for the last 20 years led a peaceable and holy life, and died in the hope of a blissful immortality beyond the skies. She has left four children, and many relatives and friends, to mourn her death.

"Her languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are o'er;
Her quiet immovable breast
Is heaved by affliction no more!
Her heart is no longer the seat
Of trouble and torturing pain,
It ceases to flutter and beat;
It never shall flutter again."—[*Com.*

In Tennessee, recently, Mr William Murchison, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C. He was accidentally shot whilst drawing a gun towards him by the muzzle

In New Orleans, on the 11th ult., Judge Thos. C. Lacey, aged 46 years, formerly of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and a native of North Carolina.

In Houston county, Ga., on the 16th ult., Major James M. Kelly, reporter to the Supreme Court of Georgia, a native of Wilmington.

In New Orleans, on the 20th ult., of cholera, Mr W. S. Erickson, aged 48 years, a native of Wilmington.

In Kemper county, Miss., on the 23d December, 1848, Mr Durham Grady, aged 32 years, 1 month, and 8 days.

MARINERS'.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan 26—Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
29—Schr Elouise, Roberson, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Phœnix, Scammon, Georgetown, S. C., to Barry, Bryant & Co.
30—Brig Samuel Potter, Douglass, Rum Key, Bahamas, to DeRosset & Brown.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to Dr Worth.
31—Schr Marion, Burns, Little River, to G W Davis.
Schr Nicanor, Hinks, Cardenas, to do.
Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

CLEARED.

Jan 25—Schr C B Glover, Watts, Onslow county, N. C., by G W Davis
Schr Mary & Elizabeth, Smith, Curacoa, by DeRosset & Brown.
26—Brig Isola, Park, Havana, by Potter & Kidder
Schr L P Smith, Miller, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
Sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, by G W Davis.
27—Brig Belzoni, Spear, St. Croix, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, N York, by G W Davis.
29—Barque Manchester, Watson, London, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
31—Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.
Schr White Oak, Gibbs, Baltimore, by G W Davis.
Schr Madora, Leach, Baltimore, by do.

DISASTER.—Brig Altaville, Godfrey, from this port for Matanzas, lumber loaded, was lost on a reef near Cardenas. All hands saved.

ALFRED L. PRICE,

JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTER,

CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Having recently made a very extensive acquisition to the JOB MATERIALS of the

"JOURNAL OFFICE,"

we are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description in a style equal to any office in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, CIRCULARS, CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS, DRAFTS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, LAW BLANKS, MILITATY NOTICES, NOTES, PAMPHLETS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, NEGRO PASSES, RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*

A. L. PRICE.

January 26, 1849.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE AND LOT, calculated for a small family, situated near the Tan Yard, on Ann street, between Second and Third streets. The house has four rooms, besides two rooms in the stone basement. There is a good spring of water in the yard. For terms, apply to WM. A. BERRY.

Feb 2, 1848—[21-4t

HAY.

50 bales prime quality. For sale by

F2] W. L. SMITH.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	9
Middlings,	6	a	7
Shoulders,	5	a	5½
Hog round,	5	a	5½
Western,	6	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	23
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 00	a	4 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,		a	12½
COTTON—Per pound, - none.			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	37½	a	45
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	7	a	8
LIME—Thomaston—Per barrel	70	a	80
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Mooring Boards,		a	7 00
Wide, do.	4 75	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	2 00	a	5 75
Shipping Timber,		a	7
MOLASSES—West Indies,	21	a	22
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	4 75	a	5 00
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 25
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—		a	1 25
Tar,	1 10	a	1 15
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,		a	
No 2,	85	a	90
No. 3,		a	62½
Spirits Turpentine,	26½	a	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	60	a	75
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	15 00
Prime,	10 00	a	12 00
Fresh,	4 50	a	5
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 75	a	2 87½
Rough—Per bushel,	nom	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	18	a	19
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	1 30
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	75	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	27	a	29
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	30	a	31
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	14 —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	11 —	a	14 —
Dressed,	10 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	$1 50	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	75	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	4 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Tar, per bbl.	35	a	40
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 50	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	6 00	a	—

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, ½ " "
" " " Boston, ½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 1.

Bacon—N C. Bacon Hams plenty and dull, at quotations. Middlings are scarce—quotations firm.

Beef Cattle.—Selling at 4½ to 6 cents per lb., according to quality.

Corn—Received since our last about 2,000 bushels from Bladen, which changed hands at 50c, at 90 days. Meal is selling in small lots from the country at about 60c per bush.

Flour—Stock of superfine Fayetteville flour is light, and sells readily at quotations.

Lard—N. C. Lard plenty, and dull at 8 a 8½ cents.

Lime—Continues scarce.

Lumber—Sales during the week: flooring-boards, $7; Wide-boards $5; Scantling $4 per M,—stock light and demand limited.

Timber—Sale of a Raft for shipping at $7. Mill Timber has ranged from 2 to $5 75 per M. The stock has been materially reduced.

Molasses—A cargo of 250 hhds new crop Cardenas, has arrived, a portion of which has been sold at 21 a 22c, according to quantity.

Naval Stores.—Sales have been steady during the week, at $2 25 for soft, and $1 25 for ordinary hard. Lots, of all hard, brought $1 30, and one lot of extra quality hard sold for $1 40 per bbl. *Tar.*—Sales at $1 15.—Spirits Turpentine continues firm, with small sales at 26½ cents per gal., and $1 75 for the barrels. Sales of common Rosin at 60 a 65 cents.

Oats—Are scarce and in demand.

Peas.—Ground—arrives freely, and sales at 60 a 75 cts. Black Eye—no demand. We quote at 50 cts. Cow, 45 to 50 cents.

Pork.—Northern, Mess, continues scarce, and quotations firm. Fresh Pork continues to sell at the market at 4½ a 5. The market is almost bare of live hogs.

Potatoes—Irish Potatoes are held at $3 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes sell from carts at 45 a 50 cents per bushel.

Salt—A cargo of 5,000 bushels Alum Salt has arrived from the West Indies. Held at 19 cents.

Shingles—Country—Sales at 75 cents to $1 per M.

Staves—A lot of 11,000 Red Oak Hhd. dressed Staves, sold on Monday last at $10 per M. Quotations for all descriptions must only be considered nominal, as the price is generally regulated according to immediate demands.

NEW YORK, Jan 30—6, P. M.—Sales of treasury note 6's at 108½, and new loan at 109½; exchange on London dull at 9 per cent. prem. The steamer's news has had no special effect on the flour market. Sales to-day, only amount to 3,000 bbls at 5 62 a $5 75 for western, and 5 75 a $5 81 for common Genesee; southern 5 50 a $5 56; corn meal $3; rye flour $3 25. Not much doing in wheat. Small sales of red at 1 08 a $1 12, and Genesee 1 23 a $1 24. Corn has declined under the news, with sales of 30,000 bushels at 55 a 57c for mixed, and 60c for flat yellow. Provisions remain firm, Hams at 8 cts., and 300 bbls Lard at 6½c per lb. Groceries are steady, but not much doing; Rice is quiet at 3½, and very prime at 3¾c per lb. The cotton market is less active and rather drooping. The sales to-day under the European advices amount to but 600 bales, at prices slightly in favor of buyers. The news has not yet been fairly digested. Whiskey is quiet, with sales at 24c per gall.—*Balt. Sun.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30—6 P. M.—The stock market continues firm—Government securities tending upward. Treasury 6's 108¾, and new loan 109¾ a 109¾. The Flour market has undergone no change since the steamer's news. Sales to-day of 1,000 bbls at $5 12½. Corn meal is nominal at $2 75. Rye flour $3 25, for best. Wheat is dull—very little selling and not much in market. Red

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, January 29, 1849.

AGENCY.—James M. Redmond, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞Mr. Josiah Johnson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. Seavy is our authoriz-d agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Consists not solely in vindicating the name and rights of our country, by military powers and courage in the tented field, but also in contributing by all the influence of our position and talents to her respectability, and the developement of her resources and the furtherance of her prosperity, at home. There are victories in peace as well as at war, and in the proud list of peaceful victories to which hereafter North Carolinans may point with peculiar pleasure, we may count the passage of the Central Rail Road Bill.

The following article taken from the Standard, enumerates the gentlemen who were its most distinguished advocates. Well may Mr. Shuford, of Catawba, have exclaimed that he was proud of being associated with such men! They comprehend persons of almost every shade of difference in political opinion, and many whose names are known, not alone in this State, but are familiar in the whole Union. We are sorry to recognise among their opponents one or two *personal* friends. We cannot but feel a deep regret that from motives of opposition to any thing looking like sectional legislation simply, they should have omitted the opportunity of recording their names in favor of a measure, which must forever be an enduring monument of the patriotism and public spirit of its distinguished advocates.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

On Thursday last, the bill to lay off and establish a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, and providing for the repair of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, passed its 3d reading in the Commons by a vote of 59 to 53. We were not so fortunate as to hear Mr. Stanly's effort in favor of this bill, but it is spoken of on all hands as every way worthy of that gentleman's reputation as a public speaker.—We entered the Hall as Mr. Dobbin was addressing the House on the same side of the question. He took, as Mr. Stanly had done, the broadest grounds in favor of a general system of Internal Improvements; and every word which fell from his lips, appeared to sink home to the hearts of members and of the large assemblage in attendance. We quote from the Register the following brief account of this remarkably able and effective Speech:

"When we entered, the floor was occupied by Mr. Dobbin, and we regretted that we had lost a single sentence of his able and spirit-stirring speech. He contrasted the poverty and desolation which our supineness had brought on us, in spite of great natural advantages, with the flourishing condition of States which had adopted liberal systems of Internal Improvements. He said that North Carolina should not hesitate to go in debt to the amount of three or four millions, in order to carry on extended, but judicious plans of improvement. We had nothing to do, he said, but to instruct the State Treasurer to advertise that North Carolina wanted to borrow four millions, and ten times the amount would immediately be offered her. The citizens of the little State of Massachusetts, which was not much larger than his pocket handkerchief, would alone lend us a much greater sum, and never feel it. "How," inquired Mr. Satterthwaite, "is little Massachusetts able to lend us so much money? How did she make it?" She is enabled to do so, replied Mr. Dobbin, because years ago she commenced, and has continued to carry forward an extensive system of Internal Improvements. It is because she has accomplished what we have yet to begin, that she has her millions to lend. With a territory less than one sixth part of North Carolina, she has now more population, and by actual assessment near four times as much wealth. The City of Boston alone is worth more than the whole State of North Carolina.

If North Carolina will imitate the noble enterprise of Massachusetts, said Mr. Dobbin, we, some twenty years hence, may lend our millions to some far off frontier State, which then may be as needy as we are now.

Mr. Dobbin was freequently applauded by the members, in spite of the Chairman's efforts to preserve decorum. Indeed, a man must be stoically indifferent to the welfare of his State, not to be moved by such eloquent appeals."

We do not pretend (nor do we presume does the Register) to present any thing like a sketch of that gentleman's remarks; but we are happy to say that we shall have it in our power to lay them at an early day, in full, before our readers.

During the pendency of this most important bill before the House, other gentlemen spoke in its favor; and when its final passage was announced, the Hall of Representatives fairly shook with the applause of members and spectators. The hour was a momentous and an exciting one, and seemed to be regarded as the harbinger of a brighter day for No. Carolina.

Mr. Person, of Moore, spoke with much ability and eloquence in favor of some general system, but in opposition to the bill before the House. He said he would vote cheerfully for a single great State work; but he could not consent to attach to such a work appropriations for improvements of a local character.

Mr. Person, of Northampton, also spoke with his accustomed force and clearness, on the merits of the bill. Without submitting any opinion as to the expediency of a general system of improvements by the State, he was understood to be opposed to the bill under consideration, on account of the local works which it embraces.

When the name of Mr. Mosely, of Warren, was called, he rose and briefly stated his reasons why he should vote for the bill. They were such as reflect credit on his head and heart; and we have no doubt his course will be approved by the Democracy of Warren.

Mr. Shuford, of Catawba, also briefly stated his reasons for voting for the bill. He said he believed he was doing right; and while he accorded to his intelligent and respected colleagues the privilege of pursuing such a course as their own judgments and consciences dictated, he claimed nothing more for himself.

Mr. Sanders, of Johnson, also voted for the bill on its third reading. We know he differed from his colleague with regret; but we feel confident that he was actuated by an honest desire to improve the State and advance the interests of his constituents.

When the name of Mr. Trull, of Anson, was called, he answered in the negative; but before the result was announced, he rose and said that he could not sit there and vote against his conscience, and so he asked leave to change his vote. He voted for the bill.

And now, one word to our friends. We believe we are all in favor of some system of State improvements, but we differ as to the time and manner. Let not this difference in opinion produce discord or irritation among ourselves. Why should we condemn a friend who cannot go with us for this or that project; or why, on the other hand, should we be censured because we desire to act now, and are willing to borrow money to develope the State's resources? And why should this section or that complain of our course, when we stand ready to advocate the interests of all, and to open our columns for the friends of every measure;

We have no hesitation in saying that we approve the course of Mr. Dobbin in this matter, and that we would cheer him on by every means in our power. A different route from the one which he has so eloquently advocated, would perhaps have redounded more to the interests of his immediate constituents; but finding that the Central Road was the only one which was likely to succeed at present, he threw himself forward in its favor, and forgetting for the moment all other considerations, he devoted all his energies and efforts to the State at large. But should this Road be constructed, his constituents will share in the general welfare; and in addition to this, if the Plank Road bill should become a law, (as we hope it will) his own people will at once realize, from that as well as from other measures, the benefits of his active and untiring labors in their behalf.

THE GOLD DOLLAR AGAIN.

Mr. McKay has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to authorize the coinage of one dollar gold pieces at the mint, which will pass, we hope, *nemine contradicente*.

We go for gold, for gold coin, for the gold dollar, and for golden opinions, could we be fortunate enough to win them. That the gold dollar should find objectors among those who are interested in maintaing a sound, tangible, metallic, unfluctuating and non-depreciating currency, surprises us much; but there are, it seems, some who, blest with microscopic powers of vision, perceive, or think they perceive, obstacles and inconveniences—the gold dollar would be too small, might be lost, or might be paid away in the dark, or by the blind for a five-cent piece. Well, this might all happen, we admit, but it would not happen often; and we venture to assert that, allowing for all sorts of accidents and mischances, there would not be lost in ten years as large a sum with the gold dollar as there is lost with the paper dollar annually. But if provision is to be made against every possibility of losing money, we know but one way of coming at it effectually—that is, never to have any.

A writer in the Union, in order to obviate certain objections to the gold dollar, proposes to coin it with a hole in the centre. We do not see the necessity of this. In some parts of South America gold dollars are very abundant, and are found to be very convenient; but they have no hole in them. They are thin, and present nearly double the surface, probably, that a five-cent piece does. Why not coin them so here, if it is desirable that they should be broader than the half dime? But we care nothing about the size, or the shape, or the effigy, or the milling. Give us the gold dollar, and be it thick or thin, broad or narrow, with or without the hole, we will give it a hearty welcome.—*Globe.*

We too, say give us the gold dollar, by all means, "and be it thick or thin, broad or narrow, with or without the hole," we will give it a merry *jingle.*—*Journal.*

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT IN EDUCATION.

A universal system of education cannot otherwise be established than by the government. It would be about as hopeless for individuals, societies, or communities, as such, to undertake the establishment of a system which should educate the entire mass, as it has been since the days of King James of England, for different religious sects to introduce their own translations of the Bible, as authorative throughout christendom. But the government having jurisdiction over all its people, has the power to legislate upon all subjects pertaining to their interests. And the proper education of the people being confessedly important to the interests of the commonwealth, comes legitimately within the purview of legislation. Indeed, since church and state in our republican government are separated from each other, as they ought always to be, for the interests of both, the proper education of the people is the most important subject that remains upon which to legislate.

Government is in duty bound to provide for the education of its subjects, from considerations of both duty and interest. It can accomplish for the people in relation to education, what no other agency can accomplish—And by educating the people, it not only promotes their interests as individuals, and as communities, but its own interests as a state. It promotes the wealth, the intelligence, the virtue, and the reputation of the state. Besides, it is cheaper for government to educate the people, than to pay the expenses of crime which will exist in every community where such education is not enjoyed. "Prevention is better than cure," is a true adage. The judicial system of a country usually costs more than the competent education of the masses of the people. But there is much evil in the community which is neither tried nor punished by civil law, and which sufficient wholesome education will in a great measure remove.

Parental Teaching.—If parents would not trust a child upon the back of a wild horse without bid or bridal, let them not permit him to go forth into the world unskilled in self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him, by gentle and patient means, to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity. If he is sulky, charm him out of it, by encouraging frank good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes on to make his obedience reluctant, subdue him, either by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins.—Let them acquire from experience that confidence in themselves which gives security to the practised horseman, even on the back of a high-strung steed, and they will triumph over the difficulties and dangers which beset them in the path of life.

How few parents are there who are sufficiently cautious and circumspect of what they do in the presence of their children, or who are willing to restrain themselves from all such discourse as may instil into their minds false notions? Do they not continually hear resounded the commendation of such persons as have great estates, numerous attendants, good tables, fine houses and sumptuous furniture; and does not all this amount to public approbation? Nothing is said before children without effect, and one word of esteem or admiration of riches falling from the father, is enough to creat a passion for them in the son, which will grow up with his years, and perhaps never be extinguished.

Beauties of Nature.—A single flower will serve as an atmosphere to prove design. Even a grain of sand bears unmistakeable marks of the fingers of a most exquisite artist. The marvellous thing would be, if so much as a particle of matter could be found which proclaimed itself to be formless and designless. There is none such in the universe. We should be terrified if we found one.

How to Live Long.—A venerable minister, who had preached some 65 years in the same place, being asked what was the secret of long life, replied, 'Rise early, live temperately, work hard, and keep cheerful.' Another person who lived to the great age of 100 years, said, in reply to the inquiry how he lived so long, 'I have always been kind and obliging; have never quarrelled with any one; have eaten and drank only to satisfy hunger and thirst, and have never been idle.'

Above all things, avoid law suits; they prey upon the mind, they impair the health, and they dissipate your property.

Ohio, it is said, has more colleges in it than any other State in the Union, though it is only about fifty years old.

THE SURGEON'S REVENGE.

The following deeply interesting story was related by Dr. Gibson, in one of his lectures before the medical class of the University of Pennsylvania The Hero of the story is Vesale, one of the most eminent of the Italian Surgeons:

Andre Vesale, says the manuscript, first saw light in the city of Brussels, in the year 1814 His father was an apothecary, attached to the service of the Princess Margaret, aunt of the Emperor Charles V, and governess of the low countries.

Up to the period when Vesale first rendered himself conspicuous, the anatomy of the human body was so imperfectly understood, as scarcely to merit that the term of science should be applied to the dim and confused ideas relating to it. Vesale was the first to break through the trammels with which ignorance and bigotry had crippled the march of science, surmounting with admirable courage and constancy, the disgust, the terror, and even the peril, inseparable from this description of labor, in which he had devoted himself, he was to be seen whole days and nights in the cemeteries, surrounded by the festering remains of mortality, or hovering about the gibbets, and disputing with the vulture for its prey, in order to compose a perfect skeleton from the remains of executed animals left there to be devoured by the carrion bird.

It was during a sojourn at Basle, after his return from Italy, that Vesale first beheld at the house of Hans Holbien, the painter, Isabelle Van Steenwryk, the daughter of a merchant at Haerlem, who was destined to exercise some influence over his future life. He was scarcely twenty-eight years of age, and already he had attained the summit of well directed ambition.

The family of Van Steenwryk was a wealthy and honorable one, far superior to that of Vesale in birth and fortune; but the distinguished position the latter had acquired for himself, entitled him to aspire to an allegiance even more exalted. The son of the Princess Margarett's apothecary would have been rejected by the rich Haerlem burgher; the Emperor's first physician was accepted by him as the most eligible son-in-law. The marriage solemnized, Vesale, accompanied by his young bride, set off for Seville, where Charles then held his court.

She loved her husband, there was so much awe mingled with her affection as to throw an appearance of restraint over her demeanor toward him, even in the privacy of domestic life. The very nature of his profession and occupation was calculated to increase that awe, and even to create some degree of repugnance, in a shrinking mind, which nothing but a strong affection could overcome.—Isabella's nature required skilful drawing out and tender fostering. Vesale, unfortunately, mistook her temerity for coldness, and resented it accordingly; this led to estrangement on her part, which he attributed to dislike, and jealous distrust at last took possession of his soul.

Amidst the galleries of Seville, where for a woman to be young and attractive, was to command the attention and authorize the devotion of the other sex, it was no difficult task to arouse the susceptibilities of a suspicious husband.

Vesale's house became the resort of all that was noble and gallant in Seville, and he for a time believed his own scientific conversation to be the attraction. At first the young wife showed her usual calm indifference to the admiration that followed wherever she was seen; but, at last, something in her manner and countenance, whenever one particular person appeared, or his name was mentioned, betrayed that there did exist a being who had discovered the secret of causing the blood to flow more tumultuously through her veins. That person was Don Alvar de Solis; and as he was young, handsome, gay, and the most inconstant gallant in Seville, the suspicions of Vesalle were painfully aroused. He took silent note of the unusual emotions that agitated Isabella, whenever that nobleman was in her presence.

The general conduct of Don Alvar was calculated to baffle suspicion, being marked by indifference. This would have misled the vigilant husband, had he not, on one occasion when his back was turned towards Don Alvar, perceived him, in an opposite mirror, fix his kindling eyes upon Isabella, with an expression not to be mistaken, while she grew red and pale by turns, and then, as though unable to surmount her agitation, rose and left the room. Shortly after, Vesale received an anonymous note, saying, "Look to your wife and Don Alvar de Solis, and be not deceived by appearance. They only want a fitting opportunity to dishonor you. Even now he carries about him the gloves she dropped for him at mass."

Vesale shut himself up to ponder over the most effectual means of avenging himself.—His resolution was promptly taken. He had established schools of anatomy at San Lucar and Cordova—obtained the Emperor's permission to visit them.—quitted Seville, ostensibly for that purpose, but returned the same night, concealed himself in a tenement belonging to him, at some distance from his abode in Alcazar; which was devoted to the double purpose of a laboratory and dissecting room. He had taken no person into his confidence; he was alone in his vengeance, and he listened to his own counsel. At dark in the following evening, he issued forth, muffled to the eyes in a woman's mantle and hood, and left a note at Don Alvar's habitation, containing an embroidered glove of Isabella's and these words:

"I have obtained the key to Vesale's laboratory, during his absence, be at the gate an hour after midnight, and you will be admitted on pronouncing the name of Isabella."

The assignation was promptly kept by Don Alvar. At an hour past midnight he left his house, alone; but he never returned to it.—Whither he had gone none could say; nor could any trace of him ever be discovered. It was supposed he must have missed his footing and fallen into the Gaudalquiver, near which his abode was situated; and that his body had been swept away by the waves into the ocean.

Such an occurrence was calculated to produce a great sensation in the place where it had happened; and Vesale, recalled, three weeks after, by the illness of his wife, found the disappearance of Don Alvar the theme of every tongue. The altered appearance of Isabella was attributed, by Vesale, to grief for the mysterious absence of Don Alvar, and that conviction took from him all pity for her sufferings.

It chanced to be the festival of Santa Isabella, and to do honor to her patron saint, as well as to celebrate the return of her husband, Isabella put on her wedding dress, and seated herself by an open casement that overlooked the Alvar gardens, she watched for his coming. But whilst her eyes were vainly fixed upon the path by which she expected him to appear, a hand was laid upon her shoulder, and turning round she beheld Vesale standing by her.

'I have ordered the supper to be laid in my study,' said he; and taking her hand, he led her away to the room in question, dismissed the attendant and closed the door. Everything wore a festive air; yet the repast was cheerless. Perceiving that she tasted nothing, Vesale poured a few drops from a vial of elixir in a cup of Malaga wine, and presenting it to her:

'Drink this,' he said; 'it is a soverign cure for the complaint you are suffering from.'

'Pledge me in the draught,' she replied, filling up a goblet from the same flask, and handing it to him, 'and it will bring a quicker healing to me. Let us drink to our absent friend, Andre.'

Vesale accepted the offering, and they emptied their goblets together.

'Talking of absent friends,' said he, and suddenly fixing his eyes upon her 'you have not spoken to me of Don Alvar de Solis. Are all hopes of hearing from him relinquished.—He was a braggart and libertine, and boasted that no woman ever resisted his seductions, that no husband ever suspected the injury he was preparing for him.' Then, grasping his wife by the hand he led her up to a door at the farther end of the room, and throwing it wide open, revealed to her view a skeleton, suspended within, holding in one of his bony hands, one of his bony hands, one of her embroidered gloves.

'Behold,' he said, pointing to the ghastly spectacle, 'the gallant and beautiful Don Alvar de Solis, the object of your guilty love—contemplate him well, if the sight can render your moments happier, for you are about to die too, the wine I have just given you was poisoned!'

When the last dreadful sentence, and its still more dreadful illustration, burst upon her affrighted senses, she became paralyzed with excess of emotion, the scream which had arisen to her throat, died there, in strangling murmurs, and sinking back, she fell, as one dead, upon the arms of Vasale.

She was not dead, however; he had not poisoned her; that crime he had hesitated to commit, yet he was none the less her murderer. Convulsion followed convulsion, and at last she died; and, in that supreme moment, the hour that preceded death, her husband, who never quitted her, beheld one of those phenomena which sometimes attend the dying. Awaking from a torpid slumber, consciousness and memory returned at once, and with them, a calm, and courage she had never possessed in the flush of life.

'Andre,' said she, fixing her eyes on her husband, 'I am dying by your hand, yet I am innocent; I never wronged you by thought or deed; Don Alvar pursued me with his love and threats, but I repulsed him. I never loved but you. I feared and honored as much as I loved, but I dared not tell you of his pursuit. Oh, Andre, believe my words, the dying deal not in falsehoods! Should I be thus calm were I guilty?'

Vasale, sinking upon his knee, solemnly protested his faith in the innocence of his wife, and, with choking sobs abjured her to believe that he only feigned to give her poison, that he could not nerve his hand to take away her life; but the terror of death, and not death itself, was upon her! And, while yet he spoke, Isabel murmured—

'Thanks be to Heaven, for this!' and, drawing his hand towards her, laid it upon her heart, and, as she did so, it ceased to beat.

A BIT OF NATURE.

BY W. M. THACKERAY.

A sudden thought came over me. 'My dear Mrs. Titmarsh,' says I, 'you know how poor and how good your husband is.'

'Yes,' says she, rather surprised.

'Well, my dear,' said I, looking her hard in the face, 'Lady Tiptoff, who knows him, wants a nurse for her son, Lord Poonings. Will you be a brave woman, and look for the place, and mayhap replace the little one that God has taken from you?'

She began to tremble and blush; and then I told her what you, Mr. Sam, had told me the other day about your money matters; and no sooner did she hear it, than she sprang to her bonnet, and said 'Come, come;' and in five minutes she had me by the arm, and we walked together to Gosvenor square. The air did her no harm, Mr. Sam, and during the whole of the walk she never cried but once, and then it was at seeing a nursery-maid in the square.

A great fellow in livery opens the door and says, 'You're the forty-fifth as come about this ere place; but, fust, let me ask you a preliminary question. Are you a Hirish woman!'

'No, sir,' says Mrs. T.

'That's suffishent, mem,' says the gentleman in plush; 'I see you're not by your axnt. Step this way, ladies, if you please. You'll find some more candidix for the place up stairs; but I sent away forty-four happlicants, because they *was* Hirish.'

We were taken up stairs over very soft carpets, and brought into a room, and told by an old lady who was there, to speak very softly, for my lady was only two rooms off. And when I asked how the boy and her ladyship were, the old lady told me both were pretty well; only the doctor said Lady Tiptoff was too delicate to nurse any longer; and so it was considered necessary to have a wet nurse.

There was another young woman in the room, a tall, fine woman, as ever you saw—that looked very angry and contemptuous at Mrs. T. and me, and said 'I've brought a letter from the duchess whose daughter I nurse; and I think, Mrs. Blenkinsop, mem, my Lady Tiptoff may look far before she finds such another nurse as me. Five feet six high, had the small pox, married to a corporal in the life-guards, perfectly healthy, best of character, only drink water, and as for the child, ma'am, if her ladyship had six, I've a plenty for them all.'

As the woman was making this speech, a little gentleman in black came in from the next room, treading as if on velvet.—The woman got up and made him a low courtesy, and folding her arms on her great broad chest, repeated the speech she had made before. Mrs. T. did not get up from her chair, but only made a sort of bow; which, to be sure, I thought was ill-manners, as this gentleman was evidently the apothecary. He looked hard at her, and said, 'Well, my good woman, and are you come about the place, too?'

'Yes, sir,' says she, blushing.

'You seem very delicate. How old is your child? How many have you had? What character have you?'

Your wife didn't answer a word; so I stepped up, and said, 'Sir,' says I, 'this lady has just lost her first child, and isn't used to look for places, being the daughter of a captain in the navy; so you'll excuse her want of manners in not getting up when you came in.'

The doctor at this sat down, and began talking very kindly to her; he said he was afraid that her application would be unsuccessful, as Mrs. Horner came very strongly recommended from the Duchess of Doncaster, whose relative Lady Tiptoff was; and presently my lady appeared, looking very pretty, ma'am, in an elegant lace cap, and a sweet muslin *rose de sham.*

A nurse came out of her ladyship's room with her; and while my lady was talking to us, walked up and down in the next room with something in her arms.

First my lady spoke to Mrs. Horner, and then to Mrs. T.; but all the while she was talking, Mrs. Titmarsh, rather rudely, as I thought, ma'am, was looking into the next room; looking—looking at the baby there with all her might. My lady asked her name, and if she had any character; and as she did not speak, I spoke up for her, and said she was the wife of the best man in the world; that her ladyship knew the gentleman, too, and had brought him a haunch of venison. Then Lady Tiptoff looked up quite astonished, and I told the whole story how you had been head clerk, and that rascal, Brough, had brought you to ruin. 'Poor thing!' said my lady; Mrs. Titmarsh did not speak, but still kept looking at the baby; and the great big grenadier of a Mrs. Horner looked angrily at her.

'Poor thing!' said my lady, taking Mrs. T.'s hand very kind, 'she seems very young. How old are you, my dear?'

'Five weeks and two days!' says your wife, sobbing.

Mrs. Horner burst into a laugh; but there was a tear in my lady's eyes, for she knew what the poor thing was thinking of.

'Silence, woman!' says she angrily to the great grenadier woman, and at this moment the child in the next room began crying.

'As soon as your wife heard the noise, she sprang from her chair and made a step forward, and put both her hands to her breast, and said, 'The child—the child—give it me!' and then began to cry again.

My lady looked at her for a moment, and then ran into the next room & brought her the baby, and the baby clung to her as if he knew her; and a pretty sight it was to see that dear woman with the child at her bosom.

When my lady saw it, what do you think she did? After looking on for a moment, she put her arms round your wife's neck, and kissed her.

'My dear,' said she, 'I am sure you are as good as you are pretty, and you shall keep the child, and thank God for sending you to me!'

These were her very words; and Dr. Bland, who was standing by, says, "It's a second judgment of Solomon!"

'I suppose, my lady, you don't want *me?*' says the big woman, with another courtesy.

'Not in the least!' answers my lady, haughtily, and the grenadier left the room; and then I told all your story at full length, and Mr. Blenkinsop kept me to tea, and I saw the beautiful room that Mrs. Titmarsh is to have next to Lady Tiptoff's; and when my Lord came home, what does he do but insist upon coming back with me here in a hackney coach, as he said he must apologize to you for keeping your wife away.'

From the Albany Cultivator.

Families who kill their own beef and pork, always have various *odds* and *ends* which may be worked up in such a way as to form some of the most wholesome and palatable dishes.

Tripe.—Take tripe as soon as practicable after it comes from the animal, rinse it well in cold water, and immediately sprinkle a thick coating of air-slacked lime over the inside; roll it up, and let it lie till the next day. Then cut it in pieces eight or ten inches square, scrape it and put it in soak in salt and water, where it should remain seven or eight days, or until the strong smell is entirely gone—changing the salt and water every day.—then boil it tender. It may be soused like pigs' feet, or it may be broiled, fried with sausages, or dipped in batter and fried alone.

Souse.—Take pigs' feet, the head, &c., and after being well cleaned, boil them in water with a little salt, till the meat drops off. Then slip out the largest bones, and put the meat in a stone jar or well-seasoned wood firkin. Make a liquor to cover them, as follows: Take one quart of the liquor they were boiled in two quarts of vinegar, spiced with cloves, allspice, pepper, and cinnamon. While the meat is still warm, pour the liquor, boiling hot, upon it. In a few days it is fit for use: and may be either rolled in flour and fried in lard or sausage fat, or warmed in a little of the liquor, or eaten cold. The feet and shanks of cattle, cleaned in the same manner as pigs' feet are excellent. When sufficiently boiled, all the bones should be taken out, the meat and sinews immediately chopped fine, and seasoned with salt, pepper, allspice, summer-savory, and sage. When wanted for use, they may be warmed over in a little butter, and are nice, delicate eating—scarce inferior to oysters, which they somewhat resemble. They make equally as good souse as pigs' feet. The jelly which is left, after they are boiled, makes excellent *blanc mange.*

Sausages.—Chop six pounds of lean with two pounds of fat pork, four table spoonfuls of salt, six ditto of powdered sage, four of black pepper and two of cloves—a little rosemary may be added. If not stuffed, keep the meat in a tin vessel, tied down close; and when to be used, roll it into cakes, dust them with flour, and fry.

Going his Death.—Captain Liv, of the 'Floating Temple,' on the occasion of the grand ball one night, met among the company an old customer of his, who was indebted to the Captain for a bill of groceries of some years standing, and politely reminded him of the matter to liquidate the liquor bill.

'Can't do it,' replied the debtor.'

'Don't mean to say you *won't!*' suggested the Captain.

'Well, I do,' was the response.

'You're a good stone-cutter, and have some good marble in your yard?' was the further inquiry.

'Yes.'

'Well, if you'll make me a *tomb stone*, I'll just *die* for the sake of getting that debt out of you, and *call it even.*'

'I won't do that either,' persisted the customer, and the captain sloped.

There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. There are no tears which give so noble a lustre to the check of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

They tell a story of a man out West who had a hare lip, upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the place admirably. This was all well enough until, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

Gravity is the ballast of the soul, which keeps the mind steady.—*Dr. Thomas Fuller.*

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

August 18th, 1848.—[49

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

10 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey, [Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

FRESH BUCKWHEAT.

Half and quarter bbls., known to be good. For sale by WM. A. GWYER.

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles.) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known Rock Spring, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.

Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. Wilkinson, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

December 22, 1848—[15-1y

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his plantation, on which he now resides, containing 1150 acres of choice Farm and Turpentine Lands, on the South side of Cohoerie River, adjoining the Lands of G. S. Bronson, Haywood Boykin, and James H. Lamb. The dwelling is quite a commodious two story wooden building, on a high and beautiful bank of the River, about a half mile from Lisbon; all necessary out houses, and in good repair. There is enough of this plantation under fine cultivation to produce from 5 to 600 bushels of corn annually. There are from 2500 to 3000 Turpentine boxes cut on it, enough to make from 5 to 600 barrels of Turpentine, if well tended every year. There is also, a Toll Bridge belonging to this place, that yields an annual net income of about a hundred dollars. This place is more highly recommendable on account of its healthfulness, which cannot be surpassed by any place in the Eastern part of the State. For further particulars, see the subscriber on the premises, or at Lisbon.

J. P. TREADWELL.

Sampson County, Dec. 29th 1848—[16-7t

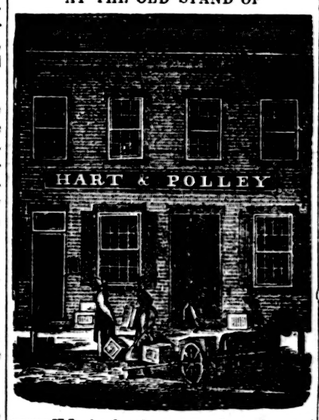
TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves, Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.

All Cash and short Credit customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.

Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A small Store House 19 by 30 feet, just finished off on the corner of Surry and Church Streets; a good stand for a Grocery. Apply to Jan 12 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

SPERM CANDLES.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New-Hanover County.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1848.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of the aforesaid County, a Mulatto man, aged about twenty-five years, six feet high, spare made, intelligent look, long curly hair; he says his name is Bonaparte Evans, was born in East Tennessee, Jefferson county, and raised by one Richard Gibson, near Jefferson Courthouse, in Jefferson county; he says his mother was an Indian Squaw, named Jane, his father a Mulatto Negro. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or else he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN PENNELL,
Sheriff of New-Hanover County.

Nov 27, 1848—[12-tf

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of Crew Lists on hand, and for sale low, at the Journal Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, he will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at New York cost, *for cash.* Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, fancy silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large stock of thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings, and Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid and silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linin cambrick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch embroidered Lace, and muslin Capes and Colors, of the latest and most fashionable style; white and black silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpeccas, and DeLaines. Together with a large stock of French, English, German, and American Cloths, and Cassimeres; and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The entire stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.

JOHN R. HAWES.

Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

Office on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN.

Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of Linseed Oil, and always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell. S. HOFFMAN.

Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New-Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1848.

R. M. Blackwell & Co. vs. John Christian. } Original Attachment—Mauger London summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: on motion, it is ordered, that notice be given in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to and replevy, that the effects in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to satisfy plaintiffs demands.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

Jan 5, 1849—[17-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken